

"Run on the right lines." Dr. Lyman Abbott.
 "Bright, clear and clean." Theodore Roosevelt.
 "Is progress phenomenal." Thomas C. Platt.
 "Interested in woman's affairs." Lillie Devereux Blake.
 "All the news in graphic form." W. R. Grace.

They know a good thing when they see it.
 ONE CENT EVERYWHERE.

"Brain, conscience and capital." Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.
 "The reports are accurate." Bishop Henry John H. Fowler.
 "Give space to the woman's question." Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
 "Bright, sunny and interesting." Chauncey M. Depew.
 "Clean, fair and a winner." Richard Croker.

They buy it. They praise it.
 ONE CENT EVERYWHERE.

PROBABLE FATE OF THE RAINES EXCISE BILL.

The Marvelously Remodeled Measure Reported for Consideration.

Speaker Fish Says It Will Pass Both Houses, but Other Prophets Say No.

A Republican Party Measure Jealously Guarded and Guided by Its Author and Sponsor.

MANY COMPROMISES ACCEPTED.

Lou Payn a Candidate for the Head of the State Bureau of Wonderful Power Under the New Law—Profit and Politics in the Situation.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Republican machine ended its hour of labor to-day and brought forth something the Democrats call an excise monstrosity. It is the Raines bill patched up, mended—a more stringent measure than the one originally introduced by the Senator from Canandaigua.

All the ingenuity of the leaders of the Republican machine in this State has been expended upon this bill for the purpose of providing the Platt faction with an excise machine which will put the saloonists of the State under the heel of the "Easy Boss."

The cities shall have nothing whatever to do with the collection of the excise tax; half of the money derived from the sale of licenses is to go into the State treasury; a State Excise Department is created; with a host of inspectors, fiscal agents, clerks, messengers and attorneys.

The Democrats point out that not only does this bill provide for the wringing from the cities of large sums yearly, but, incidentally, creates many new places which will be filled by the faithful Platt followers. The Raines bill, the Democrats say, laughs to scorn the principle of home rule, and puts into the hands of the Republican machine the control of saloon-keepers throughout the State for five years to come.

A Reward for Lou Payn.
 Coincident with the report of the bill by the committees to-day came the report that "Lou" Payn, Platt's "field marshal," the man, who during a legislative investigation, said: "I am the lobby," is a candidate for the position of State Excise Commissioner, at a salary of \$5,000 a year. This news is understood to be very discouraging to Mr. Raines, who, it is said, has been thinking of resigning his place as Senator to take this very desirable position.

Even the free lunch bill is banished by the Raines bill, because the committees believe that saloon-keepers serve salted food, which is conducive to excessive drinking. That the bill will be bitterly fought is admitted. A review of the Senate and the Assembly would seem to indicate that the friends of the bill and its enemies are equally divided. Protesters are pouring in from every section of the State, denouncing the bill as inimical to local interests and contrary to the broad principle of justice.

New York County is aroused. Kings is equally indignant. Erie County Republicans are on the verge of a bolt. Niagara County, which Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, represents, is among the loudest protesters. Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy and Utica are adding their voices to the general wail.

To-night there is a fair prospect of the bill's defeat. Only the party whip in caucus can ever force it through either branch of the Legislature. This is an instance where organization Republicans are inclined to revolt against the dictum of the party boss.

How the Senators Stand.
 The following list will show how the Senators stand on the subject of passing this measure:

Against.	For.
Ahearn, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.
Coffey, Dem.	Nussbaum, Rep.—27.
Peatrosson, Dem.	Hallam, Rep.
Foley, Dem.	Brace, Rep.
Gallagher, Dem.	Brush, Rep.
Grady, Dem.	Burns, Rep.
Guy, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
Kochler, Dem.	Charles Davis, Rep.
Martin, Dem.	Ellsworth, Rep.
McCarren, Dem.	Ford, Rep.
McNulty, Dem.	Higbie, Rep.
Mumma, Dem.	Higgin, Rep.
Sullivan, Dem.	Humphrey, Rep.
George A. Davis, Rep.	Johnson, Rep.
Favoy, Rep.	Lamy, Rep.
Sheppard, Rep.	Lewis, Rep.
Thibbs, Rep.	Malin, Rep.
Wheeler, Rep.	Mullin, Rep.
White, Rep.	Raines, Rep.
Wray, Rep.	Stewart, Rep.
Coggeshall, Rep.	Stranahan, Rep.
Daly, Rep.	Wilcox, Rep.—23.

Doubtful on the List.

The above list shows how the Senate is divided, with several of those on the column favoring the bill really distrustful of the wisdom and the justice of the passing of such a measure. These doubtfuls are Senators Brush, Ford, Lamy and Page. If the Senators were voting the sentiments of their respective communities there would be no doubt of the defeat of the bill in the upper chamber. Unfortunately, the Platt whip, when it cracks, has a frightening influence, and there is a question as to whether those who really oppose the bill will have the hardihood to stand out first against Mr. Platt's express orders. The weak-kneed opponents of the bill are Senators Coggeshall, whom Mr. Platt tried to have defeated during his last campaign and who was barred out of the only party caucus that has been held this session; Senator Harrison, Senator Nussbaum, Senator Sheppard and Senator Tibbits.

In the Assembly there is a serious revolt. Speaker Fish said to-day that the bill would pass the Assembly and claimed for it 85 votes. There is apparently no reason for this confidence and the Democrats allege that instead of 85 votes in the Assembly there will really only be 70 votes for the bill.

It did not take the Senate Tax Committee over half an hour to report out the Raines Excise bill this afternoon. The work

of last night's conference had evidently been well done and was in line with the Journal's predictions. But the bill as reported showed the scars of the conflict that had been waged over it behind closed doors of the conference chamber. It was made up in about equal parts of sheets of the old bill, newly-typewritten pages and many interpellations. The committee had experienced several changes of mind on nearly every section.

Senator Higgins's Synopsis.
 No sooner was the committee adjourned than Senator Higgins made his way to an ante-room in the Senate chamber, where he announced his readiness to tell what changes had been made. He was speedily surrounded by legislators and camp followers, who heard from the head of the Republican excise combination how far the committee had prepared the party plan to build up a State machine out of the liquor dealers.

Here is a synopsis:
 For the purposes of the bill "liquors" are defined as distilled or rectified spirits, wines, etc., and fermented and malt liquors. It is specifically stated that all existing licenses of Excise expire on April 1 of the present year.

Within ten days of the passing of the bill the Governor is to appoint, with the consent of Senate, a State Commissioner of Excise to hold office for five years. Any vacancy is to be filled in a like manner. The Commissioner is to give a bond of \$20,000 and is to receive an annual salary of \$5,000 and his necessary expenses, which are not to exceed \$1,200 yearly. These expenses are to be audited by the Comptroller. The Commissioner is to have rooms at the Capitol and shall appoint a deputy at a salary of \$4,000, who is also to have not over \$1,200 expenses yearly and give a bond if required. The Commissioner is to appoint a secretary at \$2,000, a financial clerk at \$1,800 and such other clerks as are thought to be needed in his office. As his representative in cities of the first class the Commissioner is to name one special deputy, who is removable at his pleasure. This special deputy in New York is to be paid \$4,000, in Brooklyn \$3,000 and in Buffalo \$2,000. They are also to give a bond if it is asked, and are to be furnished with suitable offices, in which they will perform all the duties now devolving on the Excise Commissioners in the counties where they are appointed with power over all licenses existing when the old Boards expire.

Special agents to the number of sixty, with the powers of deputies-at-large, are to be appointed by the Commissioner at \$1,200 yearly, who may also be placed on bond. These, as explained by Senator Raines, are similar to Treasury agents, and can be either concentrated in New York City or sent wherever desired. They are made the confidential agents of the Commissioner, which Senator Raines remarked, relieves them of the town and city civil service and makes it impossible to call on them to disclose anything that they may be called upon to do. They may enter any place in the discharge of their duties at any time. Discharge may be also designated by the Commissioner in the prosecution of excise cases, and they are to have all the powers of the attorneys of Boards of Excise as now sitting. The compensation of such attorneys is left with the State Commissioner.

The Druggists' Gain.
 The protest of the druggists has had an effect in reducing the rate originally fixed by the Raines bill about one half. The schedule is: In cities of a million and a half population, \$100; of more than 500,000, \$75; more than 50,000, \$50; more than 10,000, \$30; more than \$5,000, \$20; more than 1,000, \$10; all other places, \$10. Such licensed druggists can only sell liquor on a physician's prescription, which can be filled but once and must not be returned to the person presenting it. The liquor so sold cannot be drunk on the premises.

Licenses for selling liquor on cars and boats are left at \$200, but an additional clause has been added prohibiting such sales except in transit. It is explained that this will prevent schemes to beat the new law by trying to sell from boats tied up at the docks. It is provided that the tax for the privilege to sell liquor is to be paid to the special deputies in counties having first class cities. In all other cities it is to be paid to the County Treasurer, except in the case of transportation companies and in case of towns, which go to the State Commissioner direct.

The money taken in under the bill is to be divided thus: One-half, less the expenses of collection, to be paid within ten days to the State Treasurer, who shall credit such money to the general fund; and the other one-half, less expenses, to the proper fiscal officer of the town or city where it belongs. This money is to be expended as now provided by law, which is a provision, according to Senator Raines, that will cover the criticism that his bill robs charitable and other funds of their just dues.

In all but cities of the first class the Treasurer gets 6 per cent of the collections, as is provided under the Collateral Inheritance Tax law. In cities of the second class the fee is 3 per cent, and in those of the third class it is 2 per cent. In counties not thus specified the percentage allowed is 5 per cent.

Restricted Local Option.
 There is a provision for local option for towns only. At the town election immediately following this act the question of selling is to be submitted under four heads, namely, to saloons and hotels, drug stores only, hotel and drug stores and not at all. The question may be voted on again at the second town meeting thereafter if 10 per cent of the electors so petition.

All applications for licenses for the new tax law must be made on special blanks, which are exhaustive in their requirements for information as to the application, and they must be accompanied by the written consent of the owner of the premises where the liquor is to be sold, unless the premises have been formerly used for saloon purposes.

When the saloon is located within two hundred feet of a building used exclusively as a dwelling, the applicant must file with the application the consent of at least two-thirds of the owners of such building, except in cases where the saloon has existed previous to the passage of the law. Senator Higgins explains that such permit may be secured for any length of time after the County Clerk, in which case it becomes a lien on the property involved and cannot be disturbed until the license is granted.

There is a prohibition in the bill against the sale of adulterated liquors and the giving away of food to be eaten on the premises where liquor is sold. It is also provided that no girl or woman not a member of the family, shall serve liquor

Author, Friends and Opponents Write of Its Prospect for Passage.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The Raines bill will pass both houses.

HAMILTON FISH.

Raines Defends the Bill He Drew.

To the Editor of the Journal:

As to the bill, as a whole, I believe it to be a most excellent measure. It has been perfected with great care. All suggestions that have been made at committee hearings, or that have occurred to members of the Commission or been brought to their attention have had careful consideration, and many of them have been incorporated in the bill. I believe the bill, in some respects, is a better measure than as originally introduced. All legislation is a matter of compromise, and in some things I might, personally have desired a change from the bill as reported, but these are very few.

The basic ideas of the legislation, as provided in the original bill, are all maintained. Boards of Excise are abolished, the tax is raised from what the license is at present, and the traffic under this bill will pay to the localities and to the State a reasonable amount to offset the expense it creates to the people in the way of expenses of courts, peace officers, prisons, penitentiaries and asylums.

The salaries provided for all the officers named in the bill are about \$40,000 less than was expended by the Excise Commissioners of the City of New York alone last year. I believe the bill will produce a revenue to the State of at least \$5,000,000 the first year it is in full operation, that is, when licenses that now exist shall give place to tax certificates.

The liquor traffic within the restriction placed upon it by the statute will be on the same plane as any other business, and the dealer will be no longer at the command of Excise Boards who may choose to use their powers for political purposes, nor of party organizations.

While the bill will not meet the views of those who would entirely abolish the traffic, or of those who would remove all limitations possible, it will, I believe, meet the views of the masses of the people.

JOHN RAINES.

Foley Attacks the New Measure.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The excise measure called the Raines bill is wrong in principle, and a political bill pure and simple. It violates the principle of home rule, and is just to neither the saloonist nor the private citizen. The establishment of a State excise machine is an outrage upon every community in the State, and will open the door to endless corruption.

SAMUEL J. FOLEY.

Mr. Foley prepared the present Excise law, which the enactment of the Raines bill would repeal.

Chairman Higgins on Compromise.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The completed Excise bill is a compromise measure, as all laws necessarily are. While it is not an ideal measure in all respects, it is, in my judgment, a great improvement over the present law.

FRANK W. HIGGINS,

Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

Kempner on the Politics of the Bill.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The amended Raines bill was submitted to the Excise Committee of the Assembly late this afternoon merely for the purpose of ordering it to be reprinted and recommended to the committee. It is a voluminous document in its present shape, and no opportunity for a critical examination of its altered provisions was possible. A hasty review of its pages, however, showed that every one of its vicious features was retained, and that it is not a whit less objectionable now than when it was in its original shape. In order to deprive the Democratic Comptroller of New York City of earning the collection fees, and the State Comptroller, who is a gubernatorial aspirant, from securing the patronage created by the bill, its whole construction was recast and provision made for a most powerful State liquor machine. The whole movement to enact a new Excise law is thus narrowed down to an attempt to gain and keep the control of the "liquor interest" for purely partisan purposes.

OTTO KEMPNER.

the term expires. All licenses or tax certificates are to be dated as of May 1, but as it may not be possible to make all of them out by that time, a period of fifteen days grace is provided in the bill. All bonds are to be double the face of the tax certificate, with two securities, but not less than \$500, and the certificate must be placed in the window whenever possible.

These Cannot Sell Drinks.

No license to sell liquor can be granted to: (1) any person who has been convicted of a felony; (2) any person under twenty-one years of age, or not a citizen; (3) any corporation or association organized under the laws of another State or country, except in the case of a transportation company; (4) any partnership, unless one member owning at least one-half interest shall be a resident of the State and a citizen thereof; (5) any person who has had his license revoked for violating the law immediately before the passage of this act; (6) any person who has been convicted of violating this act, until five years from the date of his conviction.

No corporation, association or person permitting a violation of law shall be allowed a license to sell. No liquor traffic is to be allowed within two hundred feet of a church or school, the distance to be measured from the centre of the principal entrance, but this restriction is not to apply to a hotel or a building occupied by any association trafficking in liquor solely with its members.

At any time after a license has been granted any citizen may present a verified petition to a Justice of the Supreme Court for an order revoking and cancelling the license on the ground that material statements were false in the application, or that the owner is not qualified to hold it. The Justice shall grant an order for appearance in not more than ten days, and shall hear the matter or appoint a referee. If satisfied that the petitioner is upheld he shall revoke the license and his action shall be final and without appeal.

On its entry with the County Clerk and service on the holder of the tax certificate and the officer granting the same all rights to traffic in liquor or to any re-licensing on the license shall cease, and costs may also be granted. There is retained a section allowing an applicant for a license to get a sit for review in case of refusal. There is also a provision for an injunction to stop illegal selling after a hearing before Supreme Court Justice, and if such injunction is disobeyed it becomes a contempt of Court. This, says Senator Higgins, will help out such officials as Colonel Follows, if he should get balked up with work and could not attend to the prosecution of excise cases.

There is a prohibition in the bill against the sale of adulterated liquors and the giving away of food to be eaten on the premises where liquor is sold. It is also provided that no girl or woman not a member of the family, shall serve liquor on a licensed premises. Means of getting in and out of a building used for the sale of liquor are allowed in cases where a part is used as a dwelling. During prohibited hours, all screens of any kind must be removed from between the bar and the street. Druggists may sell on Sunday on bona fide prescription, and hotels may serve liquor with meals, and to guests in their rooms. A hotel is defined as a place where guests regularly eat and lodge, which must have at least ten furnished bedrooms, in an incorporated village or city, or within two miles of the same. Beyond the two-mile limit, but six rooms are required. An official guilty of neglect of duty, is liable to a fine of \$500, and may lose his position. The Civil Demand act holds good in case of a written notice having been served. The fine for intoxication is placed at from \$20 to \$100.

Two thousand copies of the law are to be distributed by the Secretary of State. The report of the committee was dissented with by the Democratic members. Ignored Democrats.

To-day's action on the Excise bill does not mean a favorable report on it. The bill was reported out of the committee for the purpose of being placed on the calendar and getting printed. It will not be for either branch of the Legislature to-morrow, but is to be recommended to the committee, which will then have a chance to make further alterations if they see fit. It is a matter of fact that the members of the committee experienced great difficulty in considering the bill, so badly marked up and interlined were the pages.

At the meeting of the full committee to-day the Democrats were entirely ignored. Chairman Allds, of the Assembly committee, made a brief explanation of some of the changes, or pretended to, and moved that the bill be reported out. Mr. Kempner protested that such action was not fair, as the Democratic members of the committee had not had an opportunity of studying the changes. The Allds motion was carried, however, in the committee. The same programme was observed in the Senate committee when Mr. Higgins moved that the amended bill be reported. The Democrats objected, and their objection was voted down.

Mr. Raines, who introduced the Republican machine's proposed liquor law, is extremely jealous of the ownership of the bill. Mr. Raines resents the active part which Senator Higgins is compelled to take by reason of the latter's position as chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. Mr. Raines has pursued both the Assembly committee and the Senate committee day and night, and when changes were thought necessary he has bitterly opposed them. When over-riden by a majority of the Republican members of the committees he would invariably claim the privilege of writing out the amendment with his own fair hand.

HARRY WOULD NOT HANG OUT THE WASH.

Mrs. Gunning Made Him Work at the Tub, but He Drew the Line There.

Besides, There Was a Girl Living Across the Street Who Would Have Seen Him.

HE WAS LOCKED OUT AT NIGHT.

When He Could Not Get in Through a Window He Had to Sleep in the Cellar—Deacon Harley Tried to Make Peace, but Failed.

Mrs. Mary C. Gunning is suing her husband, Ben. Dr. J. C. Gunning, once an insurance president, later pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and now practicing medicine in that city. She alleges that he treated her cruelly and once struck her, while he denies this and charges that her conduct was unwomanly, especially toward her children by a former wife. His daughters Louise and Grace have testified of their stepmother's cruelty and queer actions.

How housework without a servant can be done in Brooklyn, especially where there is a son in the family, was revealed to the large and appreciative audience which gathered yesterday in the Supreme Court, that city, to hear more details of the Gunning's home life. Harry, the former pastor's son, was the expert examined.

Before he was called, Deacon Joseph S. Harley took the witness stand. He explained at length how his devotion to the church prompted him to try to settle the Gunning's troubles. He also explained that his failure was due almost entirely to Mrs. Gunning's disposition, and that now his sympathy is altogether with the doctor.

Believing that Harry had caused much of the trouble by his presence in the house, he took the boy away to his own home. This led to a severe cross-examination by Lawyer Tenney, who wanted to find out if the deacon had not charged Harry with stealing things from his room. This the deacon vehemently denied.

Thomas W. Harries, a patient of Dr. Gunning, testified that while in the latter's study he heard Mrs. Gunning say in an angry tone to the doctor, that she would burn a dress that Marion was to have, unless she (Mrs. Gunning) could have her own way about the making of it. She called the doctor a fool and said she would ruin his influence in his church.

General Jenks then called Harry Gunning. All eyes were turned to the young man as he walked to the witness stand. Harry has dark hair, which he parts in the middle, and a short, dark-red mustache. He was dressed in a steel-colored suit of clothes of fashionable cut, and as he sat in the witness chair, put the finger tips of his left hand to his chin and leaned apparently at peace with himself, if not with his stepmother, and made ready replies to General Jenks's questions. Harry said he was twenty-three years old and told briefly of his boyhood in Boston and was led directly to the question of alleged thefts from Mrs. Gunning. His stepmother had accused him of taking a pair of opera-glasses, cup and saucer, a silver souvenir spoon and a shawl, which he gave to Miss Gurnee.

GAVE THEM TO MISS GURNEE.
 Harry admitted taking the opera glasses, spoon and other things from his stepmother, because she took his things. He gave them to Miss Gurnee simply to keep for him, he said.

"I did not give them to her as presents," Harry added.

"Did you ever give Miss Gurnee any money?"

"Yes, I gave her money to keep for me. I gave her about \$25 altogether. When I wanted it back, she said she had spent it."

Harry admitted that he had taken hold of his stepmother's arms when she exhibited a bad temper and he thought she was about to do him bodily harm. He said his first trouble with his stepmother was two weeks after his father married her, when she called him a red-headed liar at the table. Soon after this he said she seized a baluster rung and attempted to hit him, and he held her.

"My mother," he said, "used to make me wash myself in the laundry, instead of the bathroom; locked me out at nights and when I could not get in through the window, which my sister left open for me, I slept in the cellar."

"Did you tell your father of these things when he came home?"

"No, sir; because the rule made by my mother was that punishment would be worse the next time if I did."

CALLED IN A POLICEMAN.
 "Did your mother ever try to stab you with a pair of scissors?"

"Yes, she did; and I called in a policeman. She denied the charge when the policeman reached the house."

Harry ought to be an adept at house-keeping if he has profited by the training he claims to have received from his mother. He said his mother made him wash the bedclothes in a tub in a kitchen in front of a window directly opposite to where a young girl lived for whom Harry had a tender spot in his heart.

He denied that he had ever used bad language to Mrs. Gunning, as testified to by the plaintiff, but, on the contrary, she had abused him.

He was not allowed to eat in the dining room, Mrs. Gunning, according to this statement, kept a blank book, in which she noted the shortcomings of the children and read them to the doctor. He testified as to the many quarrels with his stepmother and said he often left the room to avoid them. He denied that he had taken a diamond ring from Mrs. Gunning, or a violin which his stepmother claimed as belonging to her.

been employed, not staying in any more than a few months.

NOT UP ON CARESSES.
 Lately he has been at a Brooklyn dancing school, sweeping the floors, looking after the pupils, but not teaching dancing. When pressed by Mr. Tenney to tell how many times his mother had caressed him, Harry was forced to admit that he was tired. He was not sure just what constituted a "caress."

This admission brought forth ripples of laughter from the listeners. It so surprised Mr. Tenney that he remarked: "Well, you are the first young man of your age I have ever seen who does not know anything about a caress."

"Harry, do you think washing clothes was humiliating to you?" was asked.

"I do, certainly. I think it very humiliating to a young man to have to do such work." And some of the women nodded their heads approvingly.

"Did not your mother hang out the clothes?"

"Yes, after I refused to, because I did not want a certain young woman living opposite to see me." Harry said he did not think such mental work would have degraded him in the eyes of that young woman, but he did not want to be the laughing stock of the neighborhood. In this opinion he was also indorsed by cries of "Right!" "Right!"

GAVE HIS FATHER A PART.

Harry declined to tell Mr. Tenney how much salary he has been receiving lately, General Jenks, on redirect examination,

asked him to explain to him and he answered:

"I did not want to tell, because I have been giving some money to my father, and I thought he might be displeased because I had not given him more, if I told him how much I was getting, although he never asked me what I got."

It transpired a moment later that Harry has been drawing the meagre sum of \$12. The witness then left the stand, and Policeman Charles A. Cooper testified that he had been sent to the Gunning house on the occasion of the alleged stabbing of Harry by Mrs. Gunning. In the house the policeman saw Mrs. Gunning, and when Harry had taken from his pocket a pair of scissors with the remark that she had stabbed him with them, Mrs. Gunning had said: "Well, what of it, if I did?" After Jenks said he expected the case would be ended Friday at the latest.

asked him to explain to him and he answered:

Association, of which Alexander Hegeland is president. He has begun a correspondence with Mrs. John D. Townsend, of No. 343 West Thirty-fourth street, who believes that "early to bed" is the best rule for children.

Mrs. Townsend, as agent for the association, will endeavor to have a law passed in New York that shall send the blasé metropolitan children to their homes at a reasonable hour, though she wishes it distinctly understood that she does not propose the ringing of bells for that purpose. The police, Mrs. Townsend thinks, will be able to enforce the law, but she has not given much consideration to the problem of how many fat patrolmen it would take to catch the active tenement house youngster who resolved to violate the edict, should it become a law.

CHILDREN WHO STAY INDOORS.
 The "Little Lord Fauntleroy" children stop indoors evenings without a law other than that of their nurseries to compel them. In summer they got to the country and beyond the reach of the stern arm of the law. The children who remain in town in summer throw off the torpor with which, like certain animals, they are invested in cold weather, and it would require more policemen to drive them in early than it does to close the saloons up at a seasonable hour.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Townsend believes that the police can do it without the aid of curfew bells. If, Roosevelt told them to go home at nine it would be as effective, she thinks, as if the bells were tolled. The Lincoln City ordinance, which Mrs. Townsend also wants to have the Aldermen imitate, is as follows:

"It is hereby made unlawful for any person under fifteen years of age to be or remain in or upon any of the streets, alleys or public places at night after the hour of 9 o'clock. From March 1 to August 31 and from September 1 to the last day of February inclusive of each year after the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., unless such person is accompanied by a parent, guardian or other person having the legal custody of such minor person, or is in the performance of an errand or duty directed by such parent, guardian or other person having the care and custody of such minor person, or whose employment makes it necessary to be upon the streets, alleys or public places during the night time after said specified hours.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not to exceed \$10 for each offense, and shall be committed until such fine and costs are paid.

The second section provides that parents or guardians shall be punished if they allow their children to go on the streets at night. The next section reads:

"Each member of the police force, while on duty, is hereby authorized to arrest without warrant any person willfully violating the provisions of the ordinance and retain such person for a reasonable time, in which complaint can be made and a warrant issued and served."

There may be some trifling modifications in the ordinance as submitted to the New York Aldermen, and Mrs. Townsend also has a bill embodying the same provisions drawn up for submission to the Legislature. She has not yet decided which Legislature she will ask to act for her at Albany.

CURFEW MAY TOLL FOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. J. D. Townsend Wants Youngsters Kept Off the Streets at Night.

Proposes That